REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,814.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Upcountry Rates include Postage Rates.

Terms for Advertisements.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE New Indian Ready Reckoner, by Alex. Moorhouse, patronized by the Government of India, to be had from Treacher & Co., Limited. Price Re. 1-12. Re. 2 by post.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for H.M. 19th N. I. Applications with Testimonials to be sent to Sholapore.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE, SOLE AGENT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition ought to be addressed to B. CREGAN., No. 135, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.
Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Colombo	2
,, Goa	23	,, Galle	3
,, Carwar	23	,, Negapatam	6
,, Mangalore	24	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Cannanore	25	,, Madras	9
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Coconada	11
,, Calicut	26	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Beypore	26	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Cochin	27	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Alleppy	27	,, False Point	14
		Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

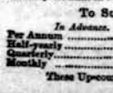
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry Hills, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMERAH.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee	March 3	,, Mahoumrah	18
,, Gundar	4	,, Fao	19
,, Muscat	6	,, Koweit	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	23
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	29
,, Fao	14	,, Gundar	31
,, Mahoumrah	14	,, Kurrachee	April 5
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. De Hougemont, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb. 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BURATTINI & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE-LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,...5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ...6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	,,		1 1 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	,,		1 5 0
			£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Capt. N. Haselwood, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 ,,	450 H.P., 16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P., 30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P., 13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,768 ,,	600 H.P., 27th	do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th	May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Steamer PEHLWAN, by order of the Owner and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder of Calcutta.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY is instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Room, No. 7, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., the S.S. Pehlwan, of 97 gross Tons and 45 H.P., together with her fittings and equipments.

For conditions of sale, and inventory of fittings and equipments, apply to the Undersigned.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, by W. Kings, Long Acre.

The property of a gentleman, an English-built Dog-cart, with lamp, by Thropp and Masterjey.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton.

3 New Boot-shaped, four-seated Open Carriages.

A ditto Mail Phaeton, by W. Cole.

One ditto Self-driving ditto

A new and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with Lamps, painted dark green, lining to match. Price Rs. 450.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of plated and brass-mounted Buggy & Dog Cart-Harness, highly finished, double stitched and neat, with round brown reins. Also few pairs of steel pole chains.

Just Received,

A few superior Buggy, Dog-cart, and Carriage Whips, some of them of whalebone.

Also,

A second-hand very small circular glass-front Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, lining to match.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways,—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Ditto ditto in Water Colours (Indian Subject).
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Routes in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
Complimentary Demonstration and
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON,
On this her Final Performance in India.
SECOND PRESENTATION OF
CARTE DE VISITES
OF THIS FAVOURITE ARTISTE
With every Ticket purchased for either Dress Circle or Stalls.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 21st.
VARIED AND SELECT PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.

MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

In consequence of the disturbances between the Parsees and Mahomedans, Mr. Feiteleson is compelled to
POSTPONE THE PERFORMANCES
OF THE ABOVE TROUPE
UNTIL THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL IS OVER,
When they will Re-appear in
AN ENTIRE NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

For further particulars see future Advertisements.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCES will be POSTPONED till further NOTICE, being advised on account of the disturbances in the City.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Commissariat Godowns at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 20th February 1874, a quantity of SURPLUS PRESERVED POTATOES, SOUP, DESSICATED MILK, &c., in good condition.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th February 1874.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHICKLEE TOWER OF SILENCE.

RETURN TICKETS issued from all Stations to Bilimora from the 25th February to the 4th March will be available for return on any day up to and inclusive of the 5th March.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th February 1874.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHICKLEE TOWER OF SILENCE.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO BILIMORA.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 8 A.M. on the 1st March for BILIMORA, calling at Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churney Road, Grant Road, Bandora, Versur, Bolsur, Dhanoo Road, Damaun, Godwara, Pardee and Bulsar, and will return from Bilimora on the 3rd March at 12-45 P.M., calling at the above Station.

Another Special Train will leave Broach for Bilimora at 12-30 P.M. on the 1st March, calling at Umleesur, Surat, Gowsarie, and Umuleer, and will return from Bilimora on the 3rd proximo, calling at the same Stations.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be booked by both Trains at a single fare for the double journey, and Tickets can now be had on application at the different Stations mentioned above.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th February 1874.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON March 1st the UP MIXED will LEAVE AHMEDABAD for SURAT at 10-30 A.M., and SURAT for BOMBAY at 6-30 A.M., Madras time.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 6-0 A.M.

Local and Through Trains will leave Colaba for Bandora, at 6-40, 7-0, 7-30, 8-15, 8-30, 9-15, 10-30, 11-0, 12-0 A.M., and 1-0, 1-45, 3-0, 4-0, 5-35, 5-35, 6-30, 7-30 and 9-0 P.M., and Bandora for Colaba at 5 45, 7-30, 8-15, 8-30, 9-15, 10-30, 11-0, 12 0 A.M., and 1-45, 1 45, 2-45, 3-30, 4-15, 5-0, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-35 and 10-0 P.M.

The Trains over the Dhudhoe and Panree Branches will also be altered.

For further particulars see the Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th February 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our OFFICE, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.
3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and for his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TARIDAS VURJDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th MARCH 1874 (both days inclusive).

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an interim DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per share has been declared PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1873, on application on and after THURSDAY, the 5th March, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
શા૦ નરસી કેશવજી.
i. e., NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 1874.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25 th instant to 5th March 1874 (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, up to 1 p.m. of THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, for the performance of the work of enlarging, sittering, and repairing the building of the Colaba spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Lower Colaba, according to plan, inspection of which can be had at the Office of the Company.

Parties desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application to the Undersigned, and on payment of a fee of Rupees Five, Printed Forms of Tenders and Specification of the work to be performed, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the refusal of any offer.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, February 17, 1874.

BURJORJEE'S PAAKH, or ELECTUARY—A certain and well known Indian remedy for impaired digestive organs, purifying the blood and giving strength to the nervous system generally. It is made in the form of a pleasant Sweetmeat, in convenient size boxes. Full particulars of its efficacy may be learnt of the Manufacturer. Rs. 3 per box.

BURJORJEE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TEETH, Rs. 1 per packet.

This Specific has been popular for years. Directions for use with each packet may be had of the Manufacturer.

Wedding and other Cakes, richly ornamented, made to order,
BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 1874.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be HELD at POONA in SEPTEMBER, consisting of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, &c.

Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs for

1st—The best Oil Painting.
2nd—The best Water Colour Painting.
3rd—The best Landscape in Oils (Indian Subject).
4th—Ditto ditto in Water Colours (Indian Subject).
5th—The best Series of Sketches (not less than four).
6th—The best Figure Subject, in either Oils or Water Colours.
7th—The best Composition by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
8th—The best Original Composition by a Native.

The Prizes will be open to competitors from all parts of India for *bona fide* Original Compositions which have not previously gained Prizes at any Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee will be glad to receive Pictures on loan for Exhibition, including those not entitled to Prizes by the above Rule.

Only one Prize in Oils and one in Water Colours can be taken by any one person.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Poona.

T. WADDINGTON, Lt. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
97, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ltd., Special and Direct Agents for the Sale of ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS, manufactured by Winsor & Newton, invite the attention of Artists Engineers, Architects, and others to their large and varied Stock.

Messrs. Winsor and Newton's Name and Trade Mark will be of sufficient guarantee of the superior quality of the Goods offered.

The following details may be a guide to intending Purchasers, but complete Illustrated Priced Catalogues may be had, and will be sent free, to any part of India, on application.

WATER-COLOURS, IN CAKES, PANS, OR TUBES,
Prepared specially for use in Tropical Climates.

Boxes of Dry Water Colours, Fitted with Pencils, Brushes, Slabs, &c., From Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

Japanned Tin Moist Water-colour "Pan" Boxes, With folding Palettes and vacant spaces for Brushes and Extra Colours, At from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8-8, Empty, And from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 50, Filled.

Japanned Tin Moist Water-colour "Tube" Boxes, At from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8, Empty, And from Rs. 16 to Rs. 80, Filled.

W. & N.'s "Porte Couleur," Containing, in a space of 2 by 2 by 1 inch, 12 Moist Colours, the inner and outer lids of this small Box form three Palettes. Rs. 8.

Whatman's Drawing Papers, A large supply of these celebrated Drawing Papers have just been received, and are guaranteed in perfect order for all purposes.

Sketch Blocks and Books, Prepared with Whatman's Papers, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10.

Continuous Tracing Paper and Cloth.

Finest Red or Brown Water-colour Sables, In Quill or Altaia.

Camel Hair Brushes, In Tin and Quill.

Water-colour Liquids, Media, &c.

Palettes, Saucers, Stants, &c.

Gold and Silver Shells, And Colours for Illumination, Missal Painting, &c.

OIL-COLOURS IN PATENT COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

Japanned Tin Oil-colour Boxes, From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 25, Empty, And from Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 112, Filled.

Prepared Canvas and Mill Boards.

Mahogany Palettes, Oblong or Oval.

Varnishes, Oils, Media, &c.

Oil-colour Brushes, Sable and Hog Hair.

Every Requisite for Pen and Pencil Drawing.

Superior Sets of Mathematical Instruments, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS,

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS,
BY BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD, AND OTHERS.

HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST MAKERS.
PIANO FORTES FOR HIRE.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
NEW MUSIC EVERY MAIL,
AT ENGLISH PRICES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs.	150
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	90
No. 2 Machine in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,,	120
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,,	165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona.....Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat.....Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore.....Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious Adaptation of the great principle of
ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly : meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
By all Dealers throughout the World.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HUNGARIAN WINES, FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, Elphinstone Circle :—

RED.

Erlauer, very fine quality of 1865	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Claret 1868	,, 18	,,

WHITE.

Neszmelyer, very fine quality of 1865	,, 15	,,
Chateau Palugyay, superior Hungarian Hock 1868	,, 18	,,

A. C. GUMPERT.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs.	40	per doz.
Sherry	,,	25	,,

LABRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,,	15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,,	25	,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 8/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1/11d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand..... 99 13/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par.
On Ch na House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 106½
Four & half per cent. 102¼
Four per cent. 101¼
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ....103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan (per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan, instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....10 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 9 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9
Oarolus ... ... ,, 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,, 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 106¾
Gold Lea ... ... ,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

STEAMER rates for Liverpool down to £2-7-6. The Stephenson engaged 2,000 bales at £2-7-6 and £2-8-9. Market closes steadier on account of the non-arrival of the big steamer European, and the Aristocrat taken off the berth. Sail rates firm; tonnage is much wanted for the Continent.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 12s. 0d.
	Mycrabollams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	£3 2s 6d to £3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal...	Wheat ..... Seeds ..... Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. £2 10s. 0d. £2 8s. 9d.
Hins ...	Steamer Cotton ..... ,, Opium ..... (Sailing Ships)	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Salcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

SLIGHT inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at quoted rates. Nothing doing in any kind of shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ..	736½
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	265
8,150	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	32-2/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	253
.....	£20	10-8/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	10-9/1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 0	Colaba Land C	1,320
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	360

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,305
1,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,7 0
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Bailo Mills	1,280
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,345
800	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,305
800	2,500	all*	150p.c.	Oriental	3,800
600	2,500	400	200p.	Royal	2,250
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
102	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
256	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
154	12,000	4,000	150 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,500
2K	2,500	all	...	derar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
20K	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
20K	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	200
20K	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	500
150	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
600	1,500	all	all	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
20K	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
250	3,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	4,900
20K	2,000	1,850	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press C.	430
20K	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	625
28K	5,000	1,400	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	750
20K	600	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	545
20K	2,000	2 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
130	2,500	750	135 p.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,500
20K	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
40K	850	750	125 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	500
18K	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
12K	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
15K	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	102
2,150	200	100	9 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
	250	all	60 ps.	Vlegas Patent Slip Co ...	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	25	12½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market has been steadier, and prices are supported. There is a marked improvement in the state of the demand for up country markets, and prices in the bazaar have in some instances turned in favour of sellers. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 18th instant :—

1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds.	8¼ lbs.	at	Rs. 5 2 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,, 5 1 0
1,000	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,, 5 0 0
2,000	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	8¼ ,,	at ,, 5 2 0
600	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 ,,	at ,, 4 2 0
800	,,	Modopollams	32 ,, 34 ,,	8 ,,	at ,, 2 4 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of the 17th reports the Liverpool market as closing steady, with Surats quiet but steady. The sales are given at 12,000 bales of which 2000 are taken on off on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 4000 are surats showing as it does that there continues an active demand for our discriptions at slightly higher figures. Oomrawuttee and Fair Dholleiah have advanced 1/16d. per lb. but there is no alteration in other kinds. Fair Dholleiah is how quoted at 5¼d. per lb. Orleans at 5 5/16d. Oomrawattie at 5¼d., and Mid uplands at 10¼ cents per lb. There is a large increase in the receipts both at Liverpool and N. S. ports, being respectively wired about 58,000 and 33,000 bales. Piece Goods are flat, with little enquiry but prices remain quite unaltered lb 7. Grey shirtings are quoted at 7 4¦ per piece, 8¼ lb. at 1-10¼ and 40s mule Twist at 10¾ per lb. The market for coffee is reported very dull and unless lower prices be accepted, sales are quite impracticable. There is no change in other kinds of produce, and prices are quite the same. From Calcutta and China no telegrams have come to hand up to the time of writing. The cotton market here has been very firm, and we have to report a further advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy all round. There has been a very strong demand the whole day, and consequently the purchases on European account amount to about 1,500 candies. The following an our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttees		Rs. 185-187
,, Akote		,, 190-192
,, Broach M. G.		,, 194-197
,, Hingunghaut		,, 210-211
,, Dhollerah (April)		,, 178-180
Old Dhollera		,, 145-155
,, Sawginned		,, 166-172
,, Vingoria		,, 150-157

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies	New Broach, M. G.	(March).....	at Rs. 194		
50 ,,	,, ,,	,, (10 days)	at ,, 193½-194		
300 ,,	,, ,,	,, (March).....	at ,, 193		
50 ,,	,, ,,	,, ...	at ,, 193¼		
300 ,,	,, ,,	,, (1 month)	at ,, 193-94		
50 ,,	,, ,,	,, ...	at ,, 192-94		
50 ,,	,, Mowa		at ,, 179½		
50 ,,	,, Khandesh		at ,, 170		
50 ,,	,, ,, ...		at ,, 172		
25 ,,	,, ,, ...		at ,, 162		
12 ,,	,, Sheagaum		at ,, 168		
25 ,,	,, Veerungaum		at ,, 174		
25 ,,	,, Veerawul		at ,, 163		
12 ,,	,, Ahmedabad		at ,, 190		
25 ,,	,, Barsee		at ,, 175		
25 ,,	,, Julgaum.....		at ,, 175		
150 ,,	,, ,, F. F. B.....		at ,, 178		
50 ,,	,, ,, ...		at ,, 179		
50 ,,	,, Hingunhaut ,, ...		at ,, 210		

YARNS.

When has been no charge whatever and sales are reported.

METALS.

No sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Berwick (s)	Ward	Shield, Jan. 3.
18	Borodale	Davis	Aden, Feb. 10.
	Asia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Jan. 24.
	Lloyds	Robinson	Moulmein, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Benefactress	Gibbs	Liverpool.
	Inspector	Thomas.....	New York.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner.....	Kurrachee.

The barque Sirius, Garrie, to Muscat, obtained her port clear ance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Asia, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Borodale, to Malta and Marseilles.
Ship Shah Jehan to Calcutta.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
13	Himalaya (s).....	Chas Heasman..... Moulmein, Feb. 4.
	Busheer (s)	Smith ..... Akyab, Feb. 4.
	D of Devonshire.	John Whittle ..... London, Jan. 3
	B. Ambassador.	James Davis..... Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	Bonelle	Fleggum ..... Liverpool, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13 Steamers Java, Cathay, Ships Palmas, Dunloe and Furness Abbey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16 Chathay..... Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 17.

Kelly, Captain, 41st Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
McKenzie, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Budd, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
James, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, from Aden.
Aitchison, Brigadier General, Adjutant General Department, on duty, from Poona.
Holland, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Peshawar.
Young, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 18.

Parker, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Arathoon, Lieutenant, 58th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Bratt, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 18.

Cadell, Sub-Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Wakefield, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poorundhur.
Partridge, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Hongkong.
Kelly, Captain, 41st Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Henn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th Feb. 1874.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Nynee Tal Depot.—Surgn Maj W Graves, R A, to have medical charge, vice Inkson, whose tour of service will expire on the 16 h Feb 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
2nd Batn 12th Regt—Capt and Brev Maj W T Baker to be Lieut Col, from the 7th Jan 1874.
54th Regt—Maj E T Shiffner to be Lieut Col, from the 31st Dec 1873.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj J Davis, 2nd Bat 12th Regt, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 10th March 1870.

Surgn Maj H Knaggs to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd April 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their respective specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join without delay :—
Rifle Brigade—Capt and Brev Maj H Wood, 4th Battn, and Capt C F Hulse, 3rd Battn.

Capt A E Garnault, E Bat 19th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Sectapore to Allahabad, and take over the horses and equipment left by E Batt 16th Bgde, from Capt O F Le Mottee, B Batt 8th Bgde, who will return to Meerut, and join his battery as soon as he has handed them over.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Sirhind Division Order dated the 24th Jan 1874, directing Surgn J E Fannin to proceed from Dugshaie, in medical charge of invalids and convalescents proceeding to Umballa, where he will hand over charge and return to Dugshaie.

Directing Surgn G A Jennings, M D, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, to proceed to Allahabad, for the purpose of proceed ng on duty with invalids to England, in the troop ship of the 3rd March 1874.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 8th Nov 1873, appointing Capt F W Collis, attached to 21st N I, to officiate as Dep y Asst Quartermaster Genl, vice Capt W S A Lockhart, proceeding on leave to England.

Dated the 26th Jan 1874, directing Surg Maj L F Dickson, M D, on arrival to assume medical charge of the 26th P N I, and Surg G C Hall to continue to do duty with the regiment, pending further orders.

32nd N I—Regimental Order, dated the 21st Jan 1874, making the following officiating appointments :—
Capt E C S Jackson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, during the absence on furlough of Captain A F Sammells.
Capt W F Dodsworth, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt Jackson.

These appointments to have effect from the 15th Dec 1873, consequent on the return from leave of Col W D Morgan, Comdt.

40th N I—Regimental Order, dated th 26th Jan 1874, appointing Capt J Fraser, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J D Hallett, deceased, with effect from 23rd idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
R H A—Vety Surgn M F M Case, (F Batt y Bgde), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4t Hussars—Lieut C E Pennefather, from the 26th June to the 1st Nov 1874, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension.

R A—Colonel H H Maxwell, C B, (23rd Bgde) to England for two ye rs from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

26th Foot—Captain W F Hunter, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

55th Foot—Local Capt and Adjt D A Ogden to Allahabad, from the 30th Jan to the 28 h Feb, on urgent private affairs.

Local Capt A Cook, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut A H Atkinson, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

58th Foot—Capt C E Foster, to Bombay, from the 23rd Jany, pending arrival of his regiment, on medical certificate.

107th Foot—Lieut F W Robertson, for three months from the 10th April 1874, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps—Col J N Young, (Dep y Judge Advocate, Lahore Division,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut Col E H Langmore, (Comdt 3rd N I), to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry—Capt D C Hennessy, (Quartermaster 10th N I), to hills north of Deyrah and Cashmere, for six months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate, under rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—C l J Gordon, to port of embarkation, for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg G E Will, (in medical charge detachment 21st Foot, Trichinopoly), to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closed.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 23	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 27	... 11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China.....	Feb. 24	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday..... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Feb.	Monday ..... Feb. 23.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to PAY in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Account opened with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as speedily as possible.

NOTICE TO THE COMMITTEE.—The MEMBERS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE are requested to meet in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, THIS DAY, at 5 P.M.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Town Hall, 19th February 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

SIRHS.

PALMER—February 14th, at No 4 St. Paul's Villas, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Palmer, of son.
WHALLEY—February 14th, at Sundeela, the wife of Mr. D. Whalley, of the G. & R Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

WILSON—February 12th, at Kurnool, of Measles, John William Greathead, son of Mr. W. E. G. Wilson, Telegraph Master, aged 1 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

THE very candid statements made by the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in the introduction to his Budget for 1874-75 show that the more independent members of the Trust have now become sensible of the necessity of wiping out the debt created by the purchase of the Elphinstone estate. Colonel Ballard's observations amount, in fact, to an acknowledgment that, loaded as it is with an overwhelming debt, the Trust cannot go on with its work. The estimated deficit on the year is Rs. 1,62,516, and the Chairman is now convinced that the Trustees can get no aid towards increasing their revenue from the sale of land. No one, he frankly says, will buy their land for building purposes. The trade of Bombay, instead of growing larger, has shrunk back within its old dimensions; and, besides, the policy of the Government in granting building sites on the Esplanade "will prevent, even in prosperous "times, a great expansion of the town towards "the Elphinstone Estate." It is strange that this discovery should not have been made before, inasmuch as the Government began to grant building sites on the Esplanade nearly ten years ago; but the truth is welcome, whenever it comes. Failing the prospect of selling their own land, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust suggests that Government might perhaps wish to buy up all the foreshore properties and so create a monopoly—for it is admitted that the scheme of ruining private wharfingers for the benefit of the Port Trust cannot succeed—but with praiseworthy prudence Colonel Bellard declines to recommend that such a course should be adopted; indeed, he very properly remarks that people living behind the foreshore, that is, the whole population of Bombay, might naturally object to have all the business of landing, shipping, and storing goods concentrated in the hands of one body. The Chairman, again, says the Trust is authorized to increase the Port dues; but it hesitates to take this step, for the excellent reason that the dues are already much higher than they ought to be. The income derived from these dues is Rs. 1,40,000. The conservancy and lighting of the Harbour only cost a lac, and the balance of Rs. 40,000, instead of being expended—as it ought to be, and would have been under the management of the Harbour Board—on the general improvement of the Port, is appropriated to the payment of interest on the Elphinstone debt. Colonel Ballard hints that the Government might authorize the Trust to levy a direct duty on all merchandize in transit between the ships and the shore; but this suggestion seems to be ironical, when we remember that the new tax would have to be imposed on a declining trade. There is, really, nothing, therefore, left for the Trustees to fall back upon but a proposal to practically cancel 40 lacs of the debt, by converting this amount into non-interest paying capital. This explanation of the state of their affairs, offered by the Trustees themselves, will be found much more amusing by Colonel Kennedy and other opponents of docks on the Elphinstone estate than by the Government of India, which, just after it has sanctioned a grant of 70 lacs for the construction of these docks, is quietly informed that the Port Trust of Bombay cannot afford to pay interest on the original purchase money of the Elphinstone property.

Now that the Government of Bombay has got over its "legal difficulties," and seen its way to put the streets in possession of troops instead of scoundrels, we have a little breathing time to talk of other matters than the supineness of the authorities during the riots. At the Convocation on Tuesday Sir Philip Wodehouse referred to the liberality of Bombay citizens whenever large schemes of charity or educational projects were set afoot. We do not suppose that His Excellency would like any circumstances to occur which would make Bombay citizens henceforth to be very chary of putting their hands in their pockets either in response to charitable appeals or appeals put forward on the comprehensive grounds of Bombay's requirements to keep pace with the necessities of the "advancing civilisation of the age." He will therefore feel indebted to us for calling attention to a matter which has probably plenty of "scandal" about it, but which is interesting to the persons chiefly concerned, because they apprehend that in lately responding to certain appeals for public aid they have been fooled and their money made away with in some mysterious, and (for all we know) exceedingly unsatisfactory manner. And so far as lies in his power His Excellency will doubtless command such inquiries to be made as is right and proper, even if it were for nothing else than to give his colleagues and admirers something tangible on which to tack their admiration.

What has become of the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Fund? What, moreover, has become of the Mayo Memorial Fund? The former question we have asked before, but, as no answer to it has ever been forthcoming, we ask it again in the interest of a large body of subscribers who are naturally anxious to know what has become of their money. In the spring of 1870, a movement, on the ground of loyalty, was commenced in Bombay to raise a fund in order to provide a fitting reception for the Duke of Edinburgh. Upwards of a lakh of rupees was subscribed, and this money was to be expended in illuminations and fireworks in His Royal Highness's honour. All that the public now knows regarding that fund is that the money is all spent, and that it was drawn by cheques signed by Mr. Arthur Crawford and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. *How* it was spent nobody apparently knows; yet, although £10,000 is a very large sum to spend on illuminations, it would appear that everybody who supplied materials for them was not paid, because, up to a comparatively recent period, people were dunning, first Mr. Hope, then Mr. Peile, and lastly Mr. Pedder for payment of their account for the supplies they had advanced to the Reception Fund Committee. The £10,000 may all have been spent upon illuminations—very probably it was—but nevertheless subscribers do not know how the money went, because, strange as it may appear to persons accustomed to hear about the business-like character of commercial Bombay, no accounts whatever of the expenditure have yet been published. The only fact that there is any certainty about is, as we have said, that Messrs. Crawford and Dosabhoy drew cheques for upwards of a lakh of rupees. It may be possible that these gentlemen spent more than a lakh of rupees on the Duke of Edinburgh's reception—that is, that, if the expenditure was actually more than a lakh of rupees, they supplied the deficiency from their own pockets—and, indeed, one of them, Mr. Crawford, has been heard to say that he actually did so. But it is evident that, unless accounts are supplied to the public of Bombay, neither Mr. Crawford nor Mr. Dosabhoy can have the justice done to them of their generosity and good management of the Fund being clearly seen and duly appreciated. The system of not publishing both receipts and expenditure in connection with public subscriptions is an exceedingly loose one; and we believe, putting aside the justice which would be done to the drawers of the cheques for the £10,000, that, by urging even now in 1874 for a correct statement of what was done with the Reception Fund that was subscribed in 1870, we shall be doing a public service, besides putting the minds of the subscribers at ease.

The next matter we wish to call attention to is the Mayo Memorial Fund. What has become of the sums of money that were subscribed in Bombay, shortly after Lord Mayo's murder in February 1872, in order to create a fund for a memorial to the memory of the assassinated Viceroy? Bombay was not slow in responding on that occasion to the appeal of the Calcutta Memorial Committee, and many inhabitants subscribed individually considerable sums. But where is the aggregate? We believe that the Bank of Bombay received the subscriptions, but no list of them has, so far as we are aware, been published; and whether the money has been spent upon the object for which it was gathered, whether it has been spent at all, or whether it is lying idle in the Bank's coffers, are questions which have naturally passed across the minds of the subscribers. This perfunctory way of managing public subscriptions is not creditable to Bombay, which is so apt to pride itself on its mercantile and financial superiority to the rest of India; and the fate of the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Fund and the Bombay part of the Mayo Memorial Fund almost makes us tremble for the fate of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund which was started so promisingly on Saturday afternoon last, though, as it has been handed over to the care of a pretty good committee, we suppose the subscribers to it will be informed in a business-like way of all the necessary particulars. Should it be the case that the Mayo Memorial money is lying idle in the Bank of Bombay, we would respectfully suggest that it be at once utilized or returned to the subscribers before they forget all about it. We would even go further, and suggest that as good a way as any other for utilising the money would be to hand it over to the Famine Committee. Surely no more noble memorial to the memory of a generous man could be found than a large deed of charity done in his name! Monumental brass and marble have their admirers, but in this case we think that a more lasting memento of Lord Mayo than either of these would be built in the hearts of the famishing people of Bengal if they understood that money devoted to his memory by his admirers had been even partially instrumental in alleviating their distress. But this is a mere hint to obtain some sort of use for the money, which at present is lying unfruitful of good to anybody, though fruitful enough of dissatisfaction to the subscribers. At all events, we hope that the remarks we have made upon the general carelessness, as to matters of account, of individuals who assume prominent places in getting up subscriptions for special public purposes, will have the effect of developing more business talent in connection with future subscription schemes than has been exhibited in times past.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

YESTERDAY we heard from the Secretariat the particulars of a great disaster which took place in the Gulf of Cambay on the 28th of last month. It is a pity that the melancholy facts of the case could not have been given to the public a little sooner. It appears, from a letter written by Mr. White, District Magistrate, Broach, that on the 28th January a pattimar foundered in the Gulf, and there is every reason to believe that by the occurrence more than fifty lives were lost. The victims of the disaster are for the most part sepoys of the 18th Regiment N. I., and their families, who were on their way from Gogo to Bombay *en route* for their homes. Seven people saved their lives, and from what five of these have stated before Mr. White, he gathers that there is little hope that any persons were saved beyond those seven, and the crew, seven or eight, who put off from the sinking pattimar in a boat capable of holding thirty persons, leaving the unfortunate passengers, including thirteen women, eight boys, and twelve girls to their wretched fate. The cause of the disaster appears to have been due entirely to the unseaworthiness of the vessel, and endeavours are being made to discover her owner and crew, as there is reason to think they were aware of the dangerous condition of the pattimar, but indifferent to it because of the safety assured to them by possessing the large boat above referred to. This is the second disaster that has occurred to the 18th Regiment, the first being the wreck of the Jhelum in 1869 with many lives on board. The present disaster occurred just off the Dehej Coast, and as the top of the vessel's mast remained out of the water she could not have foundered in deep water. Government has approved of what Mr. White did to afford relief to the survivors who appeared before him, and given directions that every effort should be made to discover the tindal and crew of the pattimar.

It is frequently remarked by cynics that Governments and corporate bodies have no more a conscience to be appealed to than they have a physical *de quoi* on which indignation can bestow a kick. (We have borrowed this use of the well-known little French story from our gentleel contemporary the *Pioneer*, so let nobody accuse us of rudeness.) But the units of these official agglomerations occasionally display all the sentimental penitence of the newly-awakened sinner, especially on occasions when it is desirable to say something pleasant to the public. Sir Philip Wodehouse, in his Convocation speech, followed the example of his predecessors, and with his well-known frankness of manner regretted that Government had not provided a suitable building for the Sir J. J. School of Art in fulfilment of the pledge by which it bound itself to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy many years ago. The endowment offered by the munificent Baronet, he observed with charming *bonhommie*, has been regularly drawn, but the Government has not felt itself equal to the performance of its share of the bond. Sir Bartle Frere, washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water, used to blandly regret that no steps had been taken tow

the starving population of the nine hundred square miles of territory with which, again to use his words, "he has some connection." In the famine of '66 the head local manager of Messrs. Hill and Co. was Mr. Gibbon, and the firm came forward brilliantly and saved thousands of lives. I am not aware that Mr. Begg, the present head manager, has followed in the wake of the clear-sighted, judicious, and generous policy of his predecessor. Messrs. Hill and Co. are known to be a very worthy and liberal firm. I cannot say in what manner they have been furnished with local information by Mr. Begg. Take all these facts together, and judge for yourself who is likeliest, in the present instance, to be blamed. Yesterday I sent to the *Bombay Gazette* a brief letter from a factory which is one of those belonging to Messrs. Hill and Co., under the agency of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Co. The grain given there to the famished wretches is Government grain. Do you not think that, now at least, Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Co., should immediately authorize their head manager to help in the relief of the suffering ryots, and themselves telegraph to London that they have done so. They will not have much credit for thus doing, from me at least, for it is their simple duty, and a duty they should have long ago performed. In all fairness that Messrs Begg, Dunlop, and Co. have been so sharply told of the feeling in Northern Behar about their conduct, that they are going to do something very magnanimous at once,—now that grain has run up to four rupees a maund in Chumparun. I can assure you that wherever I have gone I have not heard a single word of blame against Messrs. Hill and Co.; on the other hand, I have not heard a single word of praise for their Calcutta agents.

I must now return to the narrative of my interviews with Sir Richard at Bettiah. In the afternoon of the 8th I had a second interview with him, which occupied me more than two hours. Shortly thereafter the Rajah of Ramnuggur obeyed his summons to Bettiah; saw Sir Richard Temple; was again "seriously admonished," and took his leave, promising to be a good boy for the future, having acceded to the suggestions of Sir Richard on all points. The next morning Sir Richard left for the Sarun district, having overnight kept his Secretaries working up till two in the morning,—as he, doing hard work himself, likes to see all around him take their full share in the arduous labour. For my own part, I lingered behind, looking up my memoranda, writing a good deal, getting further information, seeing the country about me, and especially noting the *golahs* or granaries, and the working of the land-carriage. On the night of the 9th I left Bettiah. As I write this, I have halted for the noon at a remote planter's bungalow on the confines of Tirhoot and Chumparun,—a place which might pretty fairly be described as twenty-two miles from anywhere. One of the prettiest sights in all this garden of India is the remarkable chain of small lakes, which running from the north, past Motehari, right down to Mozufferpore, are each overshadowed by gigantic trees, and surrounded by far-stretching fields on which indigo will shortly be everywhere sown. But to turn one's thoughts from beauty to utility, —one of the most suggestive sights to be seen hereabouts is to be observed all along the road from northmost Ramnuggur to the banks of the Ganges. From Hajecpore to Mozufferpore a permanent line of telegraph wires has been stretched, and this *permanent* portion of the work will, Sir Richard informed me, probably be continued to Seegowlie on the Seekrynah River,—the military station of Northern Behar, thirteen miles north of Motehari. A rough temporary line of wire, however, is being laid now, as a work of immediate necessity, from Mozufferpore to Ramnuggur; and each mile-post passed on the road is rendered conspicuous in that all around it are heaped long stout bamboos, which are to do duty as telegraph posts. Within a fortnight or so the Viceroy at Calcutta will be able to speak by wire to Mr. Howe, the civilian just appointed to the charge of Ramnuggur.

Sir Richard's great work has been the organization of relief centres. In Durbunga there are to be twelve of these, each superintended by a resident European. Each relief officer will have a small extent of country around him,—the villages of which it will be his business to inspect. These villages will be close to his hand; and Sir Richard told me that it was his intention to insist that not one village should be left uninspected for more than seven days. Each officer is to have one or more food-depôts at his command. He will dispense food or money in return for work done, and in necessary cases give gratuitous relief. In Durbunga about thirty tanks are being deepened, and two new ones are being dug. Sir Richard informed me that he intended to make Poosa an important centre in all probability. There are some old stud-buildings at Poosa, in which large quantities of grain will be stored. In Mudhobani ten relief centres are organized, and in Seetamurree six. In Northern Chumparun three are organized, and there will probably be the same number in Sarun. Every indigo factory in Northern Behar will be, each in its way, a great centre of relief. This is rendered easy, because of the noble way in which the planters are everywhere coming forward. Sites for bungalows for Europeans are being fixed in each relief-circle. When the rains set in—between the 5th and 15th of July is the normal time—Mudhobani, which is simply one enormous rice-field, will be a vast quagmire; and the officials at the various relief centres will probably have to be furnished with elephants. Nothing could be more admirable than these plans; but the only thing is, there is not anything like sufficient grain at present in the remoter parts of Northern Behar, and the famine in these parts is already an awful reality. Even when fed, in many cases the people will be too far gone to recover. Had the relief centres been organized two months ago, many persons would at this present time be earning their food at the relief works who are now receiving gratuitous relief and are at a stage of bodily weakness that they may die, fed or unfed. One awful difficulty before us is one for which the Government is in no way accountable. In the remote hamlets of the afflicted districts live the lowest outcastes, shunned and ignored by the natives. These wretches are so ignorant, that they do not know what takes place five miles away from their miserable hovels. They are also extremely apathetic. Even in years of prosperity they live a hand-to mouth life, and when sickness or any sudden reverse overtakes the head of the family—probably the only working hand in it—the whole of the members of it creep into the corners of their huts, and turn their faces to the wall—to die. If we reach these people, in this abnormal season, when most of all they need relief, we must go to their huts, and feed them there, and, what is more, European hands must feed them, a native of any so-called "respectability" would rather starve himself than go near these outcastes, and so lose caste. It is thus quite an impossible task for us to save *all* lives in such a famine as this. A very intelligent English-speaking Baboo, the writer of an indigo factory in Tirhoot, told me yesterday, in the calmest and most cold-blooded fashion conceivable, that we Europeans were making a great deal too much fuss over the famine, that it was the best thing possible for the outcastes, to whom I have referred, to die, that they were simply useless, and so on. "What! weak women, and innocent children, too?" I asked. "Yes," he replied, "why do the people marry and get children, if they can't support themselves!" The author of Ginx's Baby should have a talk with this intelligent Baboo. English philanthropy is a riddle to him. The land is overstocked, and famine is only a beneficial natural operation. Let the wretches die: of course, however, *if they were caste-folk, the case would be entirely different!*

One of the subjects which is engaging the careful attention of Sir Richard Temple is the supply of rice seed-grain for the next sowing season. Will the natives, as the famine darkens over them, and the severest pinch comes, still hold on grimly to their seed grain, and commit it to the fields even when they hardly know where to look to for their scanty daily meal? In many cases, doubtless, the natives will reserve their seed at any cost, and produce it at the proper moment. But, on the other hand, starving men and women, if they found death staring them in the face, would be apt to think that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof, and prefer to spare their own lives for a week or two rather than spare the grain on which their lives might in the future depend. Sir Richard Temple informed me that he had given careful attention to this most difficult subject, and was collecting the opinions of all the best local authorities. You see, the seed grain of rice *must be fresh*. Herein lies one great difficulty. The rice-seed of 1872 will not do for sowing in 1874. But the rice crop of 1873 has here totally failed, and will rice-seed from Burmah, Orissa, or Madras, be found suitable for sowing on these plains, which are so much further removed from the equator, and spread right up to the roots of the icy peaks of the Himalayas? Then there is another difficulty. Government might buy the seed grain, and afterwards find that the grain they had purchased was too old for use. What Sir Richard Temple will do, I cannot say. My advice, and based on the opinions of a large number of experienced men with whom I have conversed on the subject, is, Government should give out a contract to some [illegible] experienced man of good local standing in each of the affected districts, to buy up rice seed-grain. Each contractor should be made responsible for the character of his supply. This, or something like this, *must be done within two months.*

I think I have now given you the most important points of my conversation with Sir Richard Temple at Bettiah. There are one or two further particulars about which I must write; and I shall set myself about these to-morrow, and be probably able to despatch a letter by to-morrow evening's post. These subjects chiefly are,—relief works, the state of the roads, the fodder-question (which is already assuming a serious form), and incendiary fires, created with a view to the loot of grain-golahs. These are very serious subjects, and I am daily gaining more information about each of them.

P. S.—I see that the *Indian Observer* says, in an article which you quote, that "hitherto all efforts have resulted in reporting, so that everything remains for Sir Richard Temple's organization. The officers of the Patna division have proved themselves unequal to the task." I think this too sweeping an assertion,—a flaw in a very able article, which places Sir Richard's mission in a very clear light before the public. Some officers, certainly, have not done all their duty, but Mr. Bayley has done all that he could, for one; and most of his right-hand men hereabouts have been working away with a will since November last. I heard a planter of Chumparun —a gentleman who has subscribed some 10,000 rupees towards the local relief-fund—say that, "If it were not for the way in which Mr. Bayley and Sir George Campbell listened to our early note of warning, accurately presaged the true character of the coming crisis, and backed us up in our local endeavours, Chumparun would not be so well prepared and forward in its relief measures as it is now." But this should clearly be understood. Sir Richard is able to do more because he has more power. Before his advent here, who would have undertaken, on his own sole responsibility, such gigantic undertakings as he has authorised? Who would have given out the very large contracts he has done? The simple fact is that, for the delay which has occurred, the Calcutta officials are to blame. Sir Richard might have been sent out months ago. But reports from Northern Behar were not thoroughly trusted. They were thought to be "*too deeply tinged with local opinions*;" and were "*unintentional exaggerations*." Even now, whilst writing to you, I continually fear repeating that which I hear on the best authority,—when that which I hear is a very gloomy statement for the truth of which I cannot myself personally vouch, saying, "I have seen so and so for myself." For instance, I have not myself seen any cases of death from actual starvation. But I have been told by two gentlemen who actually saw it themselves, that a woman came to Mr. Hudson's factory in North Chumparun the other day for relief. She had stayed a little too long. The grain was given, she went home, but had no strength to cook and eat the food she had,—and died straight off. Of course this *may* have been a case of sunstroke or ruptured spleen. One more instance. A correspondent from Mudhobani writes:—"In Nagda, Pergunnah Jerrial, six miles north of the town of Mudhobani, the villagers, after consuming all the *puckoha* (which is the fruit yielded by the peepul tree) and the *goolar*, or wild fig, have actually stripped the bark off some trees, and devoured it ravenously. In fact the stock of the very *chilli* trees have not been spared. How is it possible for human beings to exist on such food, and report says that they are dying by dozens. The headman of the village, or Jyto ryot, wrote to the owner of the village, saying that his family, who were the wealthiest in the village, were stinting themselves of food;—they had plenty of money, but grain was not to be had."

With reference to exportation of grain to Nepaul I find that I have not expressed myself in a former letter as clearly as I could have wished. I strongly oppose the exportation from Northern Behar of grain which has been sent there for the famine-stricken persons in these districts; but of course I should not for a moment dream of opposing the efforts of Sir Jung Bahadoor to get special supplies of grain into his famished country, as long as these efforts are open ones, and conducted in a manner our own Government approves of. As to the influx of Nepaulese into Behar, I think it is rather hard for us to have to pay for the food of those whom Nepaul should support. They certainly ought to be in any way relieved; but the Nepaulese Government should be made to understand that it will have to pay for our services if we do what it should do. I may mention, in conclusion, that Nepaulese are coming over the boundary every day. A number of them are in Tirhoot just now, selling hill-goat skins, musk, and yák tails; but the poorest of the emigrants are amongst those receiving gratuitous relief.

It may perhaps interest some of your readers to learn that Mr. Archibald Forbes, "Special" of the London *Daily News*, has arrived at Mozufferpore.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a large native and European force has been sent for by Government and stationed on the Esplanade in order that help may be rendered to the police during the Mohurrum in case the Mahomedans attempt again to commit riot, I would suggest to Government the advisability of ordering detachments of companies of regiments to such points of the city as are not strongly protected and are at a great distance from the Esplanade—especially points or bunders where Seedees may easily land in a body, and, defying the few policemen who may be on the spot, rush into the heart of the city before they could be apprehended. Half a company of a native regiment and a dozen of European soldiers at the Mazagon Bunder, about 25 native and 10 European soldiers at the Powder Works Bunder, and a small number of men at the Byculla Station and at other places far from the Fort, will, I think, be a sufficient force for the protection of the lives and property of persons residing in those localities.

Trusting that this my suggestion will be taken into consideration by Government,—Yours, &c.

A MAZAGONIST.

18th February.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th February 1874.

Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,730	0	0
Merchandize	76,930	0	0
Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	600	0	0
Total Rs.	1,19,000	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1873.

Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	41,995	0	0
Merchandize	80,907	0	0
Earth Trains	1,009	0	0
Electric Telegraph	864	0	0
Total Rs.	1,24,775	0	0
Increase Rs.	5,275	0	0

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

YESTERDAY the town was very quiet, the effect of the presence of European troops and cavalry being quite apparent. We are sorry to say, however, that the Parsees are still in a great state of alarm, and many of them believe that the stringency of the Governmental notification, which not only prohibits taboot processions, but forbids taboots of any kind to be constructed, will be sure to create a serious Mahomedan outbreak. Their fears are by no means allayed by the reception by several of their number of "warning letters." One which was brought to our office yesterday had been received by a Parsee resident in Chundunwady, and if the police authorities would like his name, he has no objections to our giving it up. The letter is apparently written by a Mussulman, who tells the Parsee to fly to Chaligaum, as in "these Mohurrum days there will be great difficulties." "Times have become critical," says the writer, "and I find that there is great agitation or excitement (ghurbur), and Arabs and Seedees have become reckless of their lives." The writer avows that his object in warning the Parsee is, because he has eaten of his salt, and known him for many years. Naturally the letter is anonymous. Many Parsees are sending their valuables into banks and offices in the Fort, and a number have gone afloat, to stay in bugalows and on board ships. Of course a number of little incidents are occurring to [illegible] the prevailing ex citement. Yesterday morning in the Fort two Seedees were seen with a large knife (evidently used for killing cattle), and they were apprehended. Shortly afterwards we received one or two excited letters from Parsees, who declared that they had just seen some Mahomedans walking about with scimitars hidden under their cloaks! Then comes a more [illegible] authenticated account about a Parsee barrister having been disarmed of a rifle on Saturday, after he had presented it at several people in the bazaar! But really, we think, the Parsees have nothing further to fear now. The military force which will keep watch round the Jamat Khana to-morrow will be quite sufficient to prevent an outbreak similar to that which took place last Friday.

DEPUTATION OF MUSSULMANS TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

ON Tuesday, a deputation of some influential Mahomedans waited upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy at Mazagon Castle, and requested him to call meetings of the Parsees with a view to suppress the riot. Sir Jamsetjee received the members of the deputation courteously, but told them that the riot originated with the Mahomedans, and they (the members of the deputation) as influential men in their community should try their utmost to suppress the present disturbances.

MR. PEDDER AND THE PARSEES.

ON Tuesday afternoon a deputation of the Parsee residents of Shaik Abdool Raymon Street, waited upon Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Pedder received them kindly, and explained to them at considerable length the present position of affairs, and pointed out that it was a matter of regret that so much mischief had been done to the lives and properties of the Parsees, who were not, in the first instance, the aggressors; but at the same time, Mr. Pedder admitted that Mr. Souter had in the beginning made a mistake, and was sorry for it; but the moment the Police Commissioner heard of the riot, he was on the spot with all the available force at his command and made prisoners of all the rioters found in the streets, and afterwards did all in his power to restore order and peace in the town. He (Mr. Pedder) then assured the deputation that there was not the least fear now that a sufficient military force had been encamped on the Esplanade, and piquets posted in different parts of the city. A Parsee gentleman (Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee) suggested that the Towers of Silence should be guarded by a body of military men, when the Commissioner said that he had already spoken to General Gell and Mr. Souter about that; but it was thought that there was not the least apprehension of the Towers being attacked, as no Mahomedans in any number would be allowed to patrol the streets; however, as it seemed to be the general wish, he would be very happy to again mention the subjected to the gallant General.

A MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

A VERY large and influential meeting of some of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday evening at 5 o'clock at the bungalow of Mr. Ahmed Saib Muckba at Byculla. It was attended by about 500 persons, including the leaders of almost all the Mahomedan sects in Bombay. The idea of holding the meeting was originally suggested by the Hon. Narayen Wassodew, who was present, as well as Dr. Blaney.

The Hon. Narayen Wassodew first addressed the meeting, and commented at length on the deplorable state of Bombay as regards the public peace, and pointed out the desirability of effecting a reconciliation between the Mahomedans and Parsees. He said that he was perfectly willing to act as a mediator, and to have a similar meeting of the Parsees called for that purpose if he was authorized to do so by the gentlemen assembled.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee cordially thanked the Hon. Narayen Wassodew for the generous part he had taken in this matter and for the exertions he had made to bring about peace in Bombay. He, however, regretted that it should have devolved upon a Hindoo gentleman to do that, which was obviously the duty of the Mahomedans themselves. He explained to the meeting that the riot must have originated in sheer ignorance, inasmuch as the book complained of was not in reality so bad or insulting to the Mahomedan religion as it had been represented to be. He exhorted all who were present, and especially the Cazees and Moulvies, to place the matter in its true light before the more ignorant members of the community, and especially to show them the folly of throwing the whole city into commotion and disorder, and of having the lives and properties of innocent people put into danger, because some Parsee had written disrespectfully about the Prophet. He also explained that although the taboots had been suppressed this year by the Government, yet that must not be construed by the Mahomedans as an interference with their religion in any way, but only as a precautionary measure for the protection of the public. He concluded by suggesting that every individual present should endeavour to the utmost of his power to restore peace, and that the Hon. Narayen Wassodew should be deputed to bring about that result in such manner as he might think proper.

Dr. Sultan seconded the proposition of Mr. B. Tyabjee, and stated that the meeting was not entirely owing to the Hon. N. Wassodew, inasmuch as it was the intention of some of the leading members to convene it even before it was suggested by the Hon. N. Wassodew. He, however, thanked that gentleman for the exertions he had made in the cause of peace and order, and for attending the meeting.

Mirza Ali Akbar Khan Bahadoor also thought it extremely desirable that an end should be put to the disorder in Bombay, and that the Hon. N. Wassodew should be thanked for his coming forward to mediate between the Parsees and Mahomedans.

Dr. Blaney then addressed the meeting at some length, and stated that he was very sorry to see a peaceful city like Bombay thrown into such disturbance, and that it was the duty of every citizen to try and put down the riots.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy also said that every effort should be made to heal the wounds which had been inflicted upon peaceful citizens during the riots, and that all parties should unite in their exertions for that purpose.

Cazee Saheb Abdul Lutiff also spoke to the same effect, and exhorted all Mahomedans to put a stop to the disturbances in Bombay.

It was then unanimously resolved by the whole meeting that the Hon. Narayen Wassodew should be authorised to have a meeting of the Parsees called, or to take such other measures for the purpose of bringing about peace and reconciliation between the Mahomedans and Parsees as he might consider proper. The Hon. Narayen Wassodew cheerfully accepted the task assigned to him by the meeting, and hoped that complete peace and order would be restored by the united exertions of the Parsees and Mahomedans.

The meeting separated at a late hour.

THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCE OF SUNDAY AT THE SONAPORE LANE.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate, thirty-seven Mussulmans, engaged in the riot on Sunday, were charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills, with committing riot, and mischief, being members of an unlawful assembly; also with rioting armed with deadly weapons.

The prisoners were brought under a military escort.

Mr. Thomas Mills said—I am Superintendent of Police in charge C. Division. On Sunday last, the 15th instant, at about 10 o'clock, I saw two Mahomedan burial processions, accompanied by about 400 or 500 persons, passing from Bhoywada towards Bholeshwur Road, whence they proceeded to Portuguese Church Street. I, with about twenty native policemen and one mounted sowar, accompanied them. They proceeded through the Agiary Lane and Old Sonapore Lane to the Mahomedan burial ground. At Sonapore Lane I was met by Inspector Austin, Constable Brewin, and about ten or fifteen native policemen. The procession passed into the grave-yard, Inspector Austin and several native policemen going with the procession into the grave-yard. I with the other policemen remained at the gate of the burial-ground. Shortly afterwards an alarm was given that stones were thrown into the grave-yard. Mr. Austin was standing near the wall inside, and called out and told me that stones had passed over his head. The Mahomedans and some Mahomedans were in the mosque and others in the yard, all rushed to the wall of the grave-yard in an excited state. I was mounted on a horse, and I galloped to the outside of the lower corner of the grave-yard, from which direction the stones were stated to have been thrown. There I saw in the Sonapore Lane between 200 and 300 Parsees, the greater portion armed with sticks and bludgeons. They were throwing stones at the Mahomedans in the grave-yard, and the Mahomedans were throwing stones from the grave-yard at the Parsees. I with the other policemen went between both the parties, while we were trying to press each party back, [illegible] three of the police were struck and injured. The Mahomedans rushed out over the wall. They rushed through the police and amongst the Parsees. The Parsees turned and fled. When the Mahomedans first rushed upon the [illegible] men from each side were injured. After the Parsees had cleared away, the police drove the Mahomedans back to the grave-yard, and they were kept there until things got a little quiet. I had sent Mr. MacDowell, the Municipal Inspector, to the Null Bazaar Chowkey for some reinforcement of the police before any disturbance had taken place. I had at the same time despatched a sepoy to call the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police with all the aid they could get. I sent Mr. Inspector Austin in a buggy after the first disturbance to the commander of the troops to require the aid of the military. The Mahomedans who had been driven back into the grave-yard as aforesaid formed themselves into a procession to return home. They were in an excited state, and a greater portion of them were armed with sticks. Before they had left the grave-yard I had information that a large number of Parsees had collected on the Breach Candy Road at the end of the Sonapore Lane by which end the procession had to pass. I sent a European police officer and some sepoys with directions to disperse the crowd: the police brought back information that the Parsees refused to go away. Before allowing the Mahomedans to leave the grave-yard, I myself rode to the end of the lane and saw hundreds of Parsees collected there and on the Breach Candy Road, a great number of them armed with sticks and bludgeons. One of the Parsees whom I know, as a clerk in the Municipality, was in the front of the crowd. I remonstrated with him and the others, pointing out that their conduct might lead to a serious disturbance. He and others, who were very much excited, said "the police won't protect us: we must protect ourselves." I insisted upon their clearing the road, and moved them back. The Mahomedan procession then came down the Sonapore Lane and turned to the left on the Breach Candy Road on their way home. I had the police drawn up on the right of the lane. As the latter part of the procession passed out of the lane the Parsees made a rush, shouting and brandishing sticks. The police at this time were between both parties; the Mahomedan procession stopped, turned round, made a dash through the police and amongst the Parsees. They got mixed amongst the Parsees and struck each other with sticks. The greater portion of the Parsees then fled—some into the houses and verandahs and others towards Dhobe Talao. Those Mahomedans who were scattered about, and those who were following the Parsees, were driven back by the police towards the Breach Candy Road. They then began to throw stones at the windows of Parsee houses, and attempted to enter the verandahs of the houses, but were prevented by the police from doing so. At this stage the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner arrived with a police reinforcement. The police charged into the crowd, and the crowd turned and fled; some men to Funnuswady, and others to the Agiary lane. The crowd rushed in all directions. All the prisoners now present, except three, were arrested by the police while they were running away. Several of them were arrested in a lane close to the Parsee Agiary. In consequence of the riot on the Breach Candy Road about six or eight persons, some Parsees and some Mahomedans, were injured, out of them one or four have since died in the Jamsetjee Hospital from the result of the injuries. I cannot identify particularly any single individual as having done any particular act, but they were all present at the riot, and refused to disperse when desired to so. The troops arrived quickly, but before they arrived the mob had dispersed.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine.

At the request of Mr. Mills the case was then adjourned for further enquiry till the 4th March next, and in the meantime the prisoners were remanded to jail.

Two other Mahomedans were also charged before the same magistrate with committing riot, robbery, and mischief, being members of an unlawful assembly; also with having stolen property in their possession.

The prisoners were remanded to jail till the 4th proximo.

NOTICE.—PROPOSED HISTORY OF THE RECENT RIOTS.

IT has been suggested to us, that we should issue a pamphlet containing the leaders and descriptions which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* during the recent great riots. We shall be glad to carry out the idea if we receive a sufficient number of subscribers, and we request gentlemen who propose to subscribe for the compilation to send us their names as soon as possible. Each copy will be sold for One Rupee.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE state of the weather is still unsettled. In the daytime we feel the heat of summer, but the cold in the morning and night is chill and bracing. The spring crops are full of prospects.

Mr. Baines, Acting Educational Inspector, having finished his work here, has left for Wudwan, whence he will proceed to Surat as soon as possible. He had a great mind to visit Nowanugger and Bhooj, but fever and a terrible liver-complaint compelled him to abandon his intention of proceeding further. The doctor strongly recommends him to go home.

I cannot too well admire your prudence and foresight in timely despatching your 'Special' to the very heart of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. The graphic letters of your able correspondent keep the public so well informed of the actual state of dearth on the other side of India, that every one reads them with greediness and much painful interest. This indeed is the time for philanthropists and true friends of humanity to be up and doing and to run to the rescue of numberless starving souls. Subscription lists ought to be immediately set on foot in every part of India. I sanguinely hope that the rich and fertile province of Kattywar, which has never been in the background on such occasions, will vie with other provinces in the charitable desire to relieve the poor. Let a Central Relief Committee be appointed here under the auspices of the Political Agent and subscriptions be invited from the Chiefs, Princes, millionaires, and the thousands of well-to-do people of the renowned land of Saurashtra. This should be done instantly and without any loss of time, for in such cases delay is dangerous. If every one subscribe his quota, great or small, a great amount may be realized, and thereby many a human creature will be saved from the very jaws of death. I trust my suggestion will soon be taken up.

In consequence of the sudden dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Haridas Veridas, of Bhownugger, a witness-elect to appear before the Indian Finance Committee, is instructed by the Bombay Government to postpone his trip to England until further notice. Mr. Sambhooprasad, the Government Joint-Administrator of the Morvee State, is, I understand, offered the Divanship of Kutch, which is likely to be vacated by Kazee Shahboodin. Mr. Sambhooprasad, however, does not like to leave Morvee, where he has introduced many remarkable improvements. The Principal of the Rajkote High School is recommended for the title of "Rao Sahib." This personal distinction is to be bestowed on the officer in recognition of his long and meritorious service in the Educational Department.

A detachment of the 18th Regiment N. I., under Colonel Smith, left this for Deesa on the 13th instant. Colonel Smith is an officer of a very gay disposition. He will be sadly missed, especially in the Gymkhana, in which he always took a leading part.

Perhaps, many of your readers will remember, that before our late Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, took his departure from India, the Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar had thought of sending a suitable address to His Excellency. But no sooner did His Excellency leave our shores, than the matter was forgotten for a couple of years. Now, however, the address is ready for transmission by the next homeward mail, and the flattering contents of the testimonial will no doubt bring fresh reminiscences of the many happy hours which His Excellency has passed in India, and will, perhaps, tend to connect more closely the new hon. member for Horsham with Indian affairs and politics. The address runs as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir W. R. SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay and President in Council.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the undersigned Chiefs and Princes of Kattywar feel we should be wanting in our duty if we failed to convey to your Excellency some expressions of our acknowledgments for the interest you have taken and the services you have rendered towards the welfare of our ancient Saurashtra during your Governorship of Bombay.

Your Excellency's visit to our province will long be regarded as a memorable event. We then, most of us, had the pleasure of hearing personally from your Excellency's lips on several occasions the friendly feelings and good intentions of the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India towards the Chiefs and Nobles of India.

The inauguration by your Excellency, in person, of the Rajkoomar Pathshaila College will for ever connect your name with the province and will endear it to our descendants no less than to ourselves. The College is eminently and truly calculated to [illegible] most beneficent instrument for preparing fit rulers for Saurashtra, and thus to enable the whole province to keep peace with the progress and civilization, rapidly going on in the other parts of Hindoostan under Her Majesty's benign rule.

We are very glad to be thus able to assure your Excellency that your efforts, to carry out the praiseworthy and considerate promise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen "to respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes," and to maintain and [illegible] our position, are fully appreciated by us all.

We desire, in particular, to mention the conferences respecting the Rajasthanic Sabha, carried on under your Excellency's Government, first, through the able, just, and thoughtful Political Secretary, Mr. Wedderburn, on the part of Government, and the Karbharees of the four first class States of Kattyawar on our part, and afterwards through your Excellency's condescending and personally taking part in them. It was, we are assured, mainly due to your Excellency's able statesmanship and courteous and sympathising manner of treating an important question that the proposals respecting the Rajasthanic Sabha were thoroughly discussed and mutually agreed to. The scheme has been, as your Excellency must be well aware by this time, approved by the Indian Government as one which appears to His Excellency the "Viceroy to secure the maximum amount of protection to the Grazing with the minimum amount of interference, on the part of the British Government, with the rights and jurisdictions of the Chiefs."

In conclusion, we have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to consent to have your portrait placed in the hall of the Rajkoomar Pathshaila, and to accept the accompanying token of our esteem and affection.

With our prayers to the Almighty that your Excellency may long be spared to enjoy every happiness and prosperity, and a higher sphere of usefulness in your own country, and with assurances that your Excellency has carried with yourself our best wishes,

We beg to remain, your Excellency's friends,

(Sd.) NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.
JAM OF NOWANUGGER.
THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGER.
RAJ OF DRAGADHRA.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

SHREEMUNT VENAYSKRAO GUNPUTRAO KEBE of Indore has become a life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

A GIFT.—H. H. the Maharajah Holkar presented Rs. 350 to the Bombay Education Society's Press on the 17th instant.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday 14th February, was 53 feet 7 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet 2 tenths.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.—On the 1st of March an alteration will take place in the time of starting of the trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The second lecture on Physical Forces will be delivered by Dr. T. Cooke, M.A., LL.D., Principal Poona Civil Engineering College, at the rooms of the Institute, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture is open to the public.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHICKLEE TOWER OF SILENCE.—Return tickets will be issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway in connection with the ceremony above noted from the 25th instant, available up to the 5th proximo, as will be seen on reference to the advertisement. It is also notified that special trains will be despatched from Colaba and Brosch for Bilimora on the 1st of March, returning thence on the 3rd idem, and that 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will be booked by both trains at single fares for the double journey.

FOREWARNED FOREARMED.—We think, says the *Deccan Herald*, the local authorities should take timely warning by what has occurred in Bombay, and have measures in training to preserve the peace here should there be any attempt to disturb it during the Moharrum. An outbreak is very easily checked if watched and nipped in the bud, but there is much more difficulty in putting a stop to it after men's minds have been infuriated by long-continued excitement and antagonism. We trust that General Grant and the civil authorities will work in concert, and that stringent measures will be adopted to prevent the assembling of bodies of men in public places for the purpose of exciting a breach of the peace.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE ceremonial observed at the annual Convocation of the local University being familiar to our readers, we shall not attempt to describe the beauty of the scene witnessed within the new Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall on Tuesday. We shall simply remark that the general effect of the ornamentations of the interior of the building was greatly heightened by the gay appearance presented by Chancellor, Deans, Fellows, students, and the ladies and gentlemen forming the general public. Space compels us to hold over the Registrar's report.

Mr. Taylor, the Registrar, said—I hereby declare the following degrees this day conferred:—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Bamanji Sorabji, Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Nasarvanji Dorabji Bhada, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Prabhakar Gangadhar Bhide, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Hormasji Adarji Kánga, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vásudev Hari Karve, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala, Poona Civil Engineering College.
Nanaji Narayan Vaslekar, Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Grant Medical College.
Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Nicolao Salvador DaCosta, Grant Medical College.
Antonio Manoel DeSouza, Grant Medical College.
Yashvant Pandurang Godambe, Grant Medical College.
Dharumsaji Ganesh Kamat, Grant Medical College.
Nasarvanji Navroji Bhatadena, Grant Medical College.
Joseph Pereira, Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Class.

Ganesh Krishna Apte, Deccan College.
Dinshah Pestanji Kanga, Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Dadabhai Jamshedji Aipaiwala, Elphinstone College.
Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, Elphinstone College.
Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, Deccan College.
Pandurang Dhondder Gadgil, Elphinstone College.
Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, Elphinstone College.
Pralhad Narayan Joag, Elphinstone College.
Balvant Narayan Joshi, Deccan College.
Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Elphinstone College, formerly St. Xavier's College.
Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, Elphinstone College.
Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, Deccan College.
Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, Deccan College.
Govind Ramchandra Khankar, Elphinstone College.
Vithal Ramkrishna Mahisalkar, Deccan College.
Baji Narayan Nabar, Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Hormasji Pathak, Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Deccan College.
Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar, S. Xavier's College.
Ganpat Sadashive Rao, Elphinstone College.
Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, Deccan College.
Bhagvant Mangesh Waglé, Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Second Division.

Chintaman Narayan Bhat, Government Law School.
Ramchandra Gopalrao Deshmukh, Government Law School.
Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Shivram Parashuram Bhide, Deccan College.
Ganesh Ramchundra Kirlioskar, Deccan College.
Vithal Bhau Laud, Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Morshwar Mahajni, Deccan College.

The Chancellor also presented the James Berkley gold medal, of the value of Rs. 250 and books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, to Bomanjee Sorabjee, of Poona Civil Engineer College.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE HORMUSJEE MERWANJEE NARIELWALLA.

Mr. P. M. Mehta for the insolvent applied for an interim order.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, on behalf of Cassumbhoy Nensey, opposed the application on the ground that the dealings as exemplified in the schedule were exceedingly unsatisfactory. The first two debts were in respect of calls made by Banks; the third was a sum of Rs.

MADRAS RACES.

LAST DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

An immense number of people of all classes assembled this afternoon, to see the end of the races. From the top of the stand a perfect sea of carriages stretched out before the eye, while the course itself was thronged with spectators. We never remember to have seen greater numbers. The heat was intense, and one felt for ladies, in their apologies for bonnets under so blazing a sun. The card promised good support, as Handicaps always should do, and the public were not disappointed. The first event, the Beaten Handicap, fell through owing to non-acceptances, and the Maharajah's horse was allowed to join in another race.

THE ARAB WINNING HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. Forced for winners of all Races, except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b a h Marquis	8 10	Tyrrell 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram's	g a h Lucifer	9 6	Gouseus 2

THE AMATEUR HANDICAP.—Rs. 200, presented by Rajah Venctadry Apparow, Bahadoor, Zemindar. Forced for winners of Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, and Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 30 entrance for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races, at an entrance of Rs. 20, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. Three quarters of a mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Dowsall's	ch w g Fireman	8 6	Walsh 1
Mr. Keeling's	b w m Anonyma	6 7	Barron 2
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Carlo	9 7	Will'amson pulled up.

Carlo burst a blood-vessel and was pulled up, Fireman winning with ease.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEEPLE-CHASE.—Rs. 400, added to a handicap. Forced for winners of all Steeple-Chases during the meeting at Rs.30 for each race won, and optional to losers in the same at an entrance of Rs. 20. A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. About two miles and a half.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Pulley's	b w g Phantom	13	1 Mr. Irvine 1
Mr. Hills's	bl w g Jorrocks	11	4 Owner 2
Mr. Calcutta's	bl w m Fanny	10	4 Thorpe 0

Chieftain was entered for this race, but being lame, could not start. Mr. Irvine was consequently put on Phantom, which made all the difference to that magnificent horse. Fanny was entered on the previous evening at the lotteries. The black mare went off with the lead, Jorrocks second, and Phantom holding back. At the first water, the mare refused, and Mr. Hill took the lead. At the double, Fanny was again to the front, but at the water jumps he again refused, and was thrown out of the race. Jorrocks now led by some ten lengths, which advantage he maintained till the last jump but one, when Mr. Irvine set Phantom going, and passed him with the greatest ease. The race was then over. The riding was good all round, and each deserved to win.

THE TRADES CUP.—A piece of plate value Rs. 790, presented by the tradesmen of Madras. Forced for winners of all races, except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Two miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b w g Timbertop	9	3 Tyrrell 1
Mr. Downall's	b w m Rainbow	8	0 ——— 2
H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b w h Partizan	8	3 Cousens 3
Mr. Downal'l's	b w h The Quack	9	0 Cavanagh 4
Mr. Downall's	g w c Jack Frost	6	10 ——— 5

There was a good deal of excitement about this event. While, on the one hand, it was evident that Mr. Covey placed great reliance on his horse, it was equally evident, on the other, that Mr. Down all had a tremendous advantage in entering three against him. Rainbow was declared to run at the lotteries, as also Partizan. On the flag dropping, Rainbow cut out the pace, sailing away in grand style, Timbertop lying second, Quack third, then Partizan, and Jack Frost last. Opposite the Stand the same order was preserved, the mare leading by ten lengths. No change took place for a long time, and at the ¾ mile post from home; it looked as if Rainbow would never be caught, at the ¼ mile Tyrrell began to creep up, and Partizan took the third place. At the ¼ mile Timbertop had caught up the mare, and on getting fairly into the straight, it was plainly his race. Rainbow and Quack both flogged, but it was no use. It was a grand victory for Mr. Covey, for Tyrrell, and for the grand horse himself.—Time 3-43½.

It was a disappointment that Fenella did not accept. Had she been on, the race might have ended differently.

THE DIANA PLATE.—For all *bona fide* ladies' horses, that have not been in training since January 1873, the property of, and regularly ridden for the last three months by, the ladies entering them. Weight for age and class, raised 2 stone. Two prizes of equal value, one for the first horse of each class, and also a prize for second horse of each class. Half a mile G. B.

Mrs. Corbett's	b w g Captain Phillips	1
Mrs. Beresford's	g a h Diamond Major Beresford	2
Mrs. Bourke's	b a h Captain Foote	3
Mrs. Kindersley's	g w m Meg Mr. Hodgson	4

So ended the Madras Meeting of 1874.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

WANTON MISCHIEF.—On Sunday last, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Warner and Alfred Thompson, Privates in H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers, went into Mr. Venkataramanjum's shop in Popham's Broadway, and the first mentioned soldier began to handle an American clock rather rudely. The proprietor of the establishment remonstrated with him, whereupon, he assaulted him and taking two clocks in his hands walked out, being accompanied by Thompson. The two soldiers went into a narrow lane close by, the proprietor following them, and here Warner threw down the clocks forcibly on the ground and damaged them very considerably, after which, both the soldiers went away. The matter was reported to the police, and both the men were taken into custody, and they were yesterday charged at the Town Police Court before Mr. Clarke with mischief. The value of the clocks destroyed was stated to be Rs. forty-two, and the evidence against the second defendant was to the effect, that he looked on, while the first defendant walked away with the clocks and smashed them, and also that he attempted to strike the owner of the shop. A Sergeant of the Company to which the defendants belong gave them a bad character. His Worship was at a loss to know how to make the defendants pay the proprietor of the shop for the loss they had occasioned by damaging his clocks, and therefore said that he would not pass sentence, until he had conferred with the Captain of the Company to which the defendants belong, and the Adjutant of the corps.—*Madras Times.*

PHRENOLOGICAL.—A native merchant of Hatkholah was robbed of Rs. 1,800 on the night of Wednesday, the 11th instant,—about Rs. 1,000 in bank notes and the rest silver. The money was in an iron chest, and the keys thereof in a box. The box was apparently broken open and the keys taken out. Baboo Raj Coomar Doss, phrenologist, was sent for on Thursday, and requested to examine the heads of the individuals who resided in the house. Twenty-five to thirty men were called in. As the Baboo negligently walked about in the hall on the second floor, where the men were seated or moving to and fro, he kept on taking a careful survey of the head of each (which the parties subjected to the operation partly understood), paying particular attention to those with the bump of acquisitiveness and secretiveness prominently developed, and with those of justice and cautiousness deficient. After occupying himself in this manner for about twenty minutes, he wished the men to be called into the room, where the iron chest lay, six or eight at a time. This having been complied with, and the phrenologist having been assured in answer to a question from him that the guilty party or parties, when discovered, should be pardoned on returning the property stolen, the name of twenty-two persons were taken down on a piece of paper. But just before the commencement of the examination by touch of the hand, a loud cry of joy and astonishment was heard out of the room, where all went rushing. Presently a man entered the room with two tin boxes containing the 13 notes. The bag of silver, however, was not forthcoming, but the phrenologist said that it was sure to be found on further examination. Three or four persons ran up to the top of the house, and soon returned with the missing bag of silver. This occurred at 1½ P. M. The hand manipulation was then gone through, and of the twenty-two men, three names were marked by the phrenologist with G. P. (greatest probability) and he was told by the merchant that those were the identical persons that he himself suspected most—nay, that he had not the least doubt in the matter, and he exultingly asked a bystander to say if he had not repeatedly told him so. The result of the phrenological examination was kept a secret, and only known to the merchant, the phrenologist, and a mutual friend.—[*Communicated.*] *Indian Daily News*

FALL OF CARTHAGENA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CARTHAGENA, JAN. 15.

At last, after over six months of open insurrection, Carthagena has fallen; but its fall reflects no lustre on Spanish arms. The city was subjected to investment for months, and yet it contained provisions when it capitulated; it was bombarded during forty-five days, yet it has not succumbed to bombardment. A resistance, which was heroic for a portion of it, has terminated with a miserable "transaction," doing no honour to the besiegers, and covering the besieged with shame. Various stories are current as to the circumstances attending this rather shady business, and there are not wanting, loyal Spaniards, who accuse the Government of having lent itself to a scandal, nor are there wanting, revolutionary Spaniards, who walk about the streets of fallen Carthagena, frowning with ill-concealed defiance, and protesting that they would never have given in, if they had not been betrayed. The Cantonal party is subdued, but not subjugated, and those who sympathise with it, openly declare, that money was offered to Judases of their own party, to hand over the Castle of Atalaya (which led to the submission of the Plaza and the other Castles,) and that the money was not only offered, but greedily accepted. The truth will never be known about this mysterious compromise, and, unfortunately, in Spain there are so many precedents to make a solution by bribery probable, that one cannot afford to dismiss the ugly reports that are floating, as unworthy slanders. Officers of the army have assured me, that the gates of the obstinate city were not unlocked with a golden key, but the barter may have been made without their connivance. I cannot forget, that bribery was already tried, in the case of Carreras and Perucs, and I cannot shut my eyes to the material evidence that Carthagena could have held out longer. There is no practicable breach in the walls, there was no insupportable hunger; the means of defence were still unexhausted and yet Carthagena ran up the white flag. I confess I cannot understand how the insurrectionary chiefs, who were so confident a week ago, could have suddenly lost heart, and I am inclined to suspect, that there is not the slightest possibility, that the insurrectionary rank and file, who scowl and mutter the sentence so familiar in defeat, "We have been sold," are not altogether wrong. However, that is their concern. When men commit themselves to enterprises of treason, they must not be surprised if they are paid off in their own coin.

By a tantalising coincidence, at the very moment that the news from Carthagena grew interesting, the opportunity of sending it forward failed. The mails were torn up, and the wires cut by the Carlists, between Murcia and Madrid; letters were delayed in transmission in the south as in the north; telegraphic communication with England by Vigo and Gibraltar was interrupted, the lines being either out of order or monopolised by Government. I availed myself of every channel I knew, to keep you acquainted with what was going on as it occurred, and I only hope some of my messages and letters, which cost me wear and tear of body in travel, and loss of rest, not to speak of liberal outlay of money, have got to their destination. But, as that satisfaction is by no means certain to my mind, I must only sit down to re-write the whole narrative from the beginning, in the hope of sending it by the Marseilles steamer, which leaves the reopened port of Carthagena at three this afternoon.

In my last dispatch, in the safe arrival of which I have every confidence, I stated, that the besiegers had a battery within fourteen hundred metres of the Madrid gate, that other batteries were in course of construction, that Lopez Dominguez was showing much activity, but that the insurgents were standing their ground manfully. Their defeat, I knew, was inevitable: but I did not think it was due so soon. Peradventure, I was not sufficiently alive to the wisdom of that Philip of Macedon who said, no place was impregnable, that had a gate wide enough to admit a mule laden with gold. Not that I ask you to yield credence to the naughty insinuation that ten thousand pillar dollars from the Spanish Treasury have transferred themselves to the pockets of an insurgent commander, by a process more easy than reputable. Believe it or not, just as you please. All I know for sure is, that the garrison of the beleaguered city made a vehement sortie shortly before one of the castles fell, that the son of Galvez was wounded in the sortie, but that there was nothing of that decisive character in the manner in which it was repulsed, that could have brought about the idea of submission. The tale of the fall of that castle reads like a page out of a romance. I proceed to tell it as it was told to me.

On the night of the 10th, an officer of the Iberia Regiment (from which the garrison of Atalaya was partly furnished) came down the hill to the advanced posts of the right wing of the Government army, and besought an interview with a superior officer of the besieging forces. His request was complied with, and the meeting took place in the house known as the *Casa Blanca*. He brought with him propositions, on the part of his comrades above to surrender; they were, tired of the affair, and were running short of provision water, and ammunition. They saw no chance of success, and would be glad to lay down their arms, if their lives would be granted. In reply, he was told, that the lives of the ordinary volunteers would be guaranteed, but that nothing definite could be said, as to what would be done with the chiefs, or with the military deserters and their officers. Their lives would probably be spared, but that was for the Government at Madrid to determine. He went back with his message to consult with the others, and returned with word, that they were prepared to deliver the castle to Brigadier Carmona. The troops of the right wing were immediately put in motion, and had advanced some distance when an emissary from Atalaya met them with the tidings, that Galvez had discovered what was going on, and that the castle could not be surrendered. Brigadier Carmona flew into a passion, told the treacherous officer that he had been deceiving him, and sent back the emissary to warn his comrades that they ahd better keep their promise, for, if Galvez had really discovered their design, they would be all seized and most certainly put to death by him. This argument had its effect. The defenders of the castle abandoned it in a body, and descended to the lines, constituting themselves prisoners of war. The treacherous officer pledged his life, and perhaps his honour, that there were no others above, and the troops pushed ahead and entered Atalaya. The guards were set, and warning given to the sentries to be on the alert, for that a party would soon arrive to effect the usual relief. At the same time an advanced post was planted in ambuscade beyond the outer sentinel.

It was now nearing daybreak, and five and twenty of the revolted soldiery, led by an officer, were caught sight of toiling up the ascent. "Qui vive?" challenged the loyal sentinel—one of the reserve battalion of Madrid. "Mendigorria," replied the formost man of the relieving party. "Advance Mendigorria and give the word." The deserter came up, and, as soon as he noticed the uniform and features of the other, exclaimed, "Who are you? I never saw your face before." "That's possible," said the sentinel, "although I belong to the Iberia regiment, I had been working in the artillery park, Pass." The entire relief passed, the sentinel at once communicated with the officer in command of the advanced party in ambush and it fell back, surrounded, and disarmed the astonished Mendigorrians. They were all prisoners before they knew what to make of it—prisoners without a shot having been fired. The intelligent sentry who told the white lie has since been made a Sergeant *pour encourager les autres*. The Government troops are now securely installed in their new quarters; but another episode occurs. Galvez, noticing the unusual movements on the right wing of the besiegers, suspected something was wrong, and came out of the town by the Madrid gate, with three companies of the regiment of Mendigorria, determined to watch Atalaya. He was allowed to approach well within range before he was fired on; at the first discharge, one officer and several men were knocked over, and the rest—Galvez with them, took to their heels. The national flag was was hoisted on the castle, and the astonished city learned, that one of its boasted strongholds was in the hands of the enemy. The first care of General Carmona on taking possession, had been to look after the defences in preparation for an attack from Galeras. Engineers and and artillerymen were told off to get the place in order, Colonel Escoda of the Carabineros, was named Governor of the castle, and a train of pack mules with powder, projectiles, and provisions, was hurried up. Those precautions were not taken without necessity; the moment Saez, the stern and unpurchasable letter-carrier heard that Atalaya was betrayed by a false brother, and had the startling tidings confirmed by the runaways of Mendigorria, he set his teeth and fumed, and yelled to have a bigger black flag than ever nailed aloft, and the mouths of all the cannon in his fort pointed at the castle on the neighbouring heights. For six hours the gallant postman blazed away at Atalaya, but Galeras is lower than Atalaya, and its shot did not appear to wreak much damage. Atalaya was not able to reply; but the battery of canniers number 12, devoted its attention to Saez. Saez kept never mind ing, his undivided wrath was reserved for Atalaya; but for some reason of other, his gunners refused to work after the six hours had passed. It is said the weak-kneed deserters from the regular army—the remnants of the wretched regiments of Mendigorria and Iberia—finding their comrades had gone over, came to the conclusion that the game was up, and threatened a counter revolution in the town. Perhaps this was the cause of Galeras suspending hostilities. In any case, it was not Saez who had the thought of stopping; he wanted to burn even to his last cartridge and then, with a pet keg of powder specially kept apart for the purpose, to blow himself up. He may have only meant this blowing-up in the Pickwickian sense; but his followers understood it seriously, and, it is said, improvised a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, pronounced him a raving lunatic, and put him under restraint. This was Sunday the 11th, and a strong feeling sprang up among the more reasonable or more timorous of the insurgent garrison that enough had been done for glory, and that they might treat with the enemy for terms. A mob of the great unwashed, gathered under the Murall del Mar—the Marine Parade, as we should call it in England—and were harangued by Roque Barcia, Contretas and Galvez, who told them they had been betrayed, that Atalaya had been bought, and that nothing remained, but to press for the best conditions obtainable, and postpone the triumph of the Cantonal principle to happier days. Some of the officers of the revolted regiments did not appreciate the oratory of the chiefs; they felt that they had no money to support them in case they got away, they knew they deserved death, and they feared they would meet it in their deserts. Naturally, they objected to surrender, so did some of the galley slaves, who saw the prospect of a palace and a captain generalcy undergo a dissolving transformation, into that of a prison and the weary old life; but ultimately the instincts of cowardice prevailed, and it was resolved to name a deputation to go out to the general in chief, to negociate the most favourable terms of surrender that impudence could demand. Impudence, as we shall see, was equal to the task. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th, there was a tacit armistice, fire was suspended on both sides, the black rags were lowered, and the white flag hung out on Despenaperros, and Brigadier Carmona, through whom all negociations were carried on, made his appearance at head-quarters, conducting the deputation. This consisted of a certain Benedicto, a little major of the revolted battalion of Mendigorria, a politician called Rubiolly Rubid (good name for a Socialist), and four galley-slaves, deputed to watch the deputation. With this respectable representative committee—a deserter, a firebrand, and four felons—a major general of the Spanish army was asked to discuss terms. Those they demanded were astounding enough—audacity to wit, firstly, that the rank of the insurgent officers should be recognised, and that they should be allowed retiring pensions corresponding to their grades; secondly, that the garrison should be allowed to march out of the place with all the honours of war, flags flying, and drums beating; thirdly, that absolute personal liberty should be guaranteed to soldiers, civilians, and convicts; and fourthly, that the leaders of the insurrection should be protected by the national flag until they reached foreign territory.

Of course General Lopez Dominguez could not admit these pretensions. Still, he did not plumply say no to the *parlementaires*—that would not be Spanish—but he drew up a draft of capitulation, to be submitted to, the Junta, the conditions of which were not quite so extravagant in their clemency, yet still were more clement than any other power in Europe would have vouchsafed. I have before me the text of this document, of which I append a translation:—

"Considering the heroic defence of the Plaza of Carthagena, and in view of the propositions presented by the Revolutionary Junta to the general in chief of the besieging army, the aforesaid general is prepared to agree to the following terms:—

"1. General amnesty to all the defensive forces, excepting those only who have been guilty of infractions of the common law.

"2. All the officers of the army, both of the regular and mobilised corps, to go to Madrid, in order that the Government may dispatch them where it pleases, but always with the understanding that they reserve the rank they held previous to the revolt.

"3. The battalions of Mendigorria and Iberia to be disembodied, and the men distributed in other corps, but with the proviso that no penalty of any kind is to be attached to them for their conduct.

"4. The lives, property, and interests of all the defenders of Carthagena to be respected.

"5. The convicts to return to prison, but to suffer no augmentation of punishment, indulgence being granted them for the crime of rebellion.

"6. In exchange, to be restored to the general in chief of the besieging army the Plaza, with its forts, ships, arsenal, and arms.

"7. Volunteers and mobilised troops to deposit their arms in their respective quarters.

"8. An hour after the reception of these presents, their approval or rejection to be notified by the Juntas; and, in the former case, the entry of the Plaza to be effected at eight of the following morning.

"9. The members of the Revolutionary Junta to be excepted solely from the amnesty above mentioned."

This, General Lopez Dominguez declared to be his ultimatum; if the Junta would not assent to it he was ready to renew the bombardment of the city and continue the attack. The commissioners were politely invited to return to their constituents, and Brigadier Callejas was requested to escort them carefully through the lines. A few hours later, they came back with the answer of the Junta, which was brief but satisfactory, and couched in the following terms:—

"In the name of the heroic people of Carthagena, and not desiring further to prolong the sufferings of its inhabitants, the Junta agrees to accept the conditions proposed by the general in chief.

"In consequence thereof, his Excellency is hereby required to occupy the Plaza with the forces at his command to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock."

Meantime events, strange as any in this strange, eventful history, had come to pass. There was heartburning on the left wing; Brigadier Lopez Pinto, he who had taken Calvario and fortified Sierra Gorda, brooded in his tent. He saw the crop of laurels diminishing in his grasp, and waxed jealous of his compeer on the right. But the brigadir had an inspiration. He stood up, buckled on his sword, mounted his good steed, summoned his officers, gave the order to march to the battalion of Figueras and clambered to the fort of San Julian, which he entered without opposition, pretending probably that the conditions of surrender had been already arranged! But Brigadier Carmona, with his staff and a small escort of mounted civil guards, had an inspiration likewise. "Let us side up," he said, "and take a look at the walls by the Madrid Gate, to see what injury our Dolores battery has caused them." No sooner said than done, away the cavalcade trotted, the gate was opened as they approached, and Carmona boldly dashed in, traversing the main street, the Calle dela Marina Espancla, up to the very Puerta del Mar. The public made no demonstration, but seemed to take it for granted, that the capitulation had been signed and sealed, and the pipe of peace lit, and that there was a *corps d'armee* at the back of the insignificant troop of horsemen. At the very instant Carmona entered, the galley slaves were swarming on board the Numancia, and while he was actually in the town she lifted her anchor and steamed away. Scarcely had she got to pretend, that the brigadier rode on to the mole, and that Roque Barcia offered him the hand. The Numancia cleared the mouth of the port, and the loyal fleet prepared for action. Three times she made feints, as if intending to run Chicarro's ships, and the fourth, she clapped on full steam and steered right through them, with the Parro in her train. Four discharges were made at the loyal fleet, but the rebel ironclad, stronger and swifter than any of her opponents, got clear away. She has since dropped anchor on the opposite coast, in the French port of Mazalquiver, a short distance from Oran, and landed her living cargo of two thousand five hundred individuals, including the whole Cabinet, and an army of generals. Amongst the motly crew were Galvez, Gutierrez, Saez—in short, most of the shining lights of the Canton. Greater part of the galley slaves escaped in her (to be recommitted to custody, naturally, by the French authorities), but those who tried to get off in the Darro, have since been captured and brought into Carthagena. Amongst this lot is the ill-starred Roque Barcia, the Silvio Pellico of Spain.

Thus, by an extraordinary concatenation of events, such as no native of any other European country can comprehend—by a mixture of treachery, cowardice, audacity, and bungling—did this phenomenal siege come to an end. A speedy end was foreseen; but such a one as this, was never dreamed of by anybody unused to those whimsicalities known as *casas de Espana*. That there was an accurate understanding between the chiefs of both parties, and that this visit of the deputation to General Lopez Dominguez on the 12th was only a device to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and the ignorant fools inside, is affirmed by some, and would seem to borrow likelihood from the fact, that an address to the population of Carthagena had been already printed with the date of the *eleventh*, and that on the morning of the twelfth, a special train with the civil governor and the newly formed Ayuntamiento, left Murcia, and went as far as the San Anton suburb, where the governor and his companions got out, and walked to the Alameda, a promenade close beside the Madrid Gate. The governor is brave, but he would never have been guilty of this piece of temerarious valour, if he were not sure that the comedy had been rehearsed to perfection before hand, and that he incurred no risk of having his own or the municipal dignity offended by a cannon ball. This document, heralding the arrival of the corporators in Carthagena is valuable, from its exalted tone of patriotic pride and its unconsciousness of responsibility. Coming at such an epoch, as the deliberate sanction of a shabby pact with rebels, and coming from persons who had not the civic courage to stay at their posts and enforce the doctrines they are now so rhetorically exuberant in preaching it is worthy of notice. For that reason I have been to the pains of translating it, underlining the passages which particularly strike me by their absurdity. In this wise it runs.

"Carthagenians—High and sacred duties of honour and patriotism oblige us to constitute the Ayuntamiento, since we have been nominated for the position, by the governor of the province. We are thoroughly alive to the great gravity of the circumstances; we entertain no illusions as to the dangers and difficulties of the take we undertake; but, persuaded that the duties of our functions are purely administrative, we are guided by love of country, the most ardent and unselfish, and animated by the desire to acquit ourselves of what we have to do thoroughly, and *to sacrifice ourselves, if necessary*, for the sake of our unfortunate Carthagens.

"Never more than now, when the busy city is the victim of the Socialistic eruption; never more than now when our temples are razed, our commerce paralysed, our workshops destroyed, our charitable asylums and our very homes, converted into heaps of ruins, never more than now, when an entire population is wandering sorrowfully amongst strangers—has the Ayuntamiento more enormous disadvantages to overcome, and greater need for the co-operation of honourable men, without which, our noblest and most resolute efforts will come to nought.

"Our action will be energetic but conciliatory. We do not come with our arms raised to brandish the sword of vengeance; on the contrary, we bear the olive branch, the emblem of peace. We do not come to probe wounds opened by passion, but to dry the tears of the mourning widow and the unhappy orphan, and to extend our protecting hand to those who have been compelled to quite their homes, professions, or workshops, changing the modest competence of yesterday for the misery of today.

"Our aspirations are to set flowing afresh, all the sources of wealth of the population, and to promote with all the energy we can employ the rehabilitation of every local interest, without other thoughts than those which charity counsels towards the poor and helpless.

"We shall carry on our duties honourably, paying every attention to the interests confided to us, and giving all the publicity to our acts, which our fellow-citizens have the right to insist on.

"We desire to postpone all political considerations to those which may aid in repairing the disasters our beloved city has suffered, or may suffer yet.

"We are resolved to re-establish, at least during our administration, the traditions of the municipality of Carthagena, taking due care, that nothing shall be tolerated which is opposed to the religious liberty of the country, or out of harmony with the desires, aspirations and Catholic sentiments of the community we are placed over. We will give our aid to the existing Government, *and to all others* which represent guarantees of order and justice; we will look upon ourselves as representatives of all classes of the community, prepared to remedy, so far as in our power lies, the terrible consequences of the present calamities, as well as to provide against, and correct any abuses that might be attempted in the future.

"We will aid, efficaciously but impartially, the action of the tribunals, and endeavour by every means in our power, that no one *shall dare* to take the law into his own hands.

"Such are the intentions which guide the actual Ayuntamiento in its arduous and responsible mission; relying on these, it is confident of the support of all true lovers of their country.

"Murcia, Jan. 11, 1874."

Little by little, the particulars if the reduction of the stubborn, stiff-necked city transpired in the lines outside. We heard that all was over, and that the Spanish troops of the Madrid Government were to enter at eight on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th instant. The anxiety was intense, to be in with them, or before them. In addition to the soldiers who were already posted in the castles at Atalaya and Galeras, a few detachments had already mounted guard upon the gates; but within the city proper, there were none but the relicts of the repentant regiments of Mendigorria and Iberia, and they endeavoured to prove that their contrition was sincere by patrolling the streets during this the last night of the revolutionary reign. The night passed in sullen, perhaps in sorrowful quietude. Early in the morning of the 13th we were astir. A heavy train, charged with interested excursionists, arrived at La Palma from Murcia in the grey dawn. Carthagena, but strict injunctions had been issued by General Lopez Dominguez that none should pass the gates without a special pass from him, and this was not to be had without considerable trouble. Rumours circulated, that all was not safe inside; there was some nonsensical talk of perils from the springing of mines laid by desperate men. One always hears this in cases of the kind, and in nine times out of ten, it means nothing.

Having had some experience of the vexations of begging for special passes at head-quarters, I resolved to try my luck and make the attempt to penetrate into the town unauthorised by official permission. My English friends laughed at me for my folly; but one of them, Mr. John G. Milvain, of the well-known Newcastle shipping house, who is owner of property in Carthagena, and was desirous to discover if it still existed, thought the venture worth the trial, and volunteered to accompany me. We hired a tartana at La Palma, and drove straight across the lines to the village of Dolores, where the Krupp battery, idle now, had been vomiting destruction the last time I had moved cautiously in that direction. Dolores is on the broad main road, the highway from the capital of the country and of the province to Carthagena, and at various points on this road, bodies of soldiers—infantry cavalry engineers, and artillery—were drawn up, and undergoing inspection preliminary to the march in. They were in holiday spirits and holiday clothes, slightly the worse for wear. By one of those lucky strokes of fortune that favour the bold, as we used to write in our copy books in school, we overtook a young lieutenant of Carabineros, a native of Carthagena, and asked him to "have a lift." He jumped up with us, and we learned that he, too, was going to the city —he had a house in the Barrio Santa Lucia, and he had obtained the much coveted permission to enter, that he might satisfy himself that he was still a landlord. On our way we passed a battery of horse artillery and a troop of mounted chasseurs. They were the advance guard of the of the troops who were told off to make "the triumphal entry." It was nine o'clock, an hour after the appointed time; but in Spain he who arrives an hour after the appointed time is a miracle of punctuality. At quarter-past nine we threw up at the gate—a rude ordinary gate in a rude ordinary wall, with a make-believe ditch on and a rough low glacis. There was neither portcullis nor drawbridge, but a few balks of timber had been laid diagonally against the gate, apparently to break the effect of shells that came that way. Our lieutenant tapped, the side-door was opened, and he entered, his uniform serving as passport. I followed. "Who is the senor?" demanded the sentry. "A British consul," answered the lieutenant. "And this other?" asked the sentry, pointing to Mr. Milvain. "Another British consul," said the lieutenant. Without further ado we crossed the threshold, and were inside Carthagena. To the right and left, were ancient and rust-corroded brass cannon, with their muzzles elevated threateningly towards the camp, and in straight line in front of us the wide paved main street, the Calle de la Marina Espanola, leading up to the port.

Standard January, 20.

(To be continued.)

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR
Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,
Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 8s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonte." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.
[New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.]
See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or refe ence to a firm in England.

NOTICE.
MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL A